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patience, steadfastness of purpose, sanity of judgment, tactfulness, a piety that was remarkable even in his day, and courage undaunted, we also find in him one of the most lovable and sympathetic of companions. The romance of his situation appealed strongly to his nature, and he was passionately fond of wilderness exploration. His services to mankind were still further enhanced by his love of authorship, which led him to publish the carefully-prepared journals of his richly-varied experiences, and embellish them with maps and sketches, works which to-day are among the most fertile sources for the history of New France and New England.

Amid the richness of his materials, Mr. Dix obviously has suffered from the embarrassment incident to the condensation of his story into the narrow limits imposed upon the writers in this useful series. Nevertheless he has given us a well-executed, highly readable sketch, properly sympathetic, and displaying excellent powers of analysis, with well-trained sense of historical perspective. He would be a sorry biographer who could write a dull book concerning such a hero, and Mr. Dix has certainly succeeded in making an unusually interesting volume. If, after such acknowledgment, one be allowed a parting sentence of criticism, it would be to the effect that the biography might have been still more acceptable had the author given us a clearer picture of the men and life of New France during Champlain's romantic career; the governor's personality stands forth with some distinctness, but we find the background somewhat hazy.

R. G. THWAITES.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by EMMA HELEN BLAIR and JAMES A. ROBERTSON. Vol. X., 1597-1599; Vol. XI., 1599-1602; Vol. XII., 1601-1604; Vol. XIII., 1604-1605. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1904. Pp. 318, 319, 324, 318.)

WITHIN the limits of a brief review, one cannot hope to touch critically upon the nature and contents of the sixty-odd documents upon early Philippine history which these four large octavo volumes present us, or even to catalogue the documents, which are in various instances the composites of a number of letters or reports upon certain subjects. This is especially evident when it is noted that nearly 350 of their 1,279 pages are occupied by the first English version that has ever appeared of the *Relation of the Philippine Islands* published at Rome in 1604 by the Jesuit father Pedro Chirino, which relation is one of the four or five printed sources of prime importance for the study of early Spanish history in the Philippines and of the primitive state of the Filipinos.

Copies of the original edition of Chirino's work are, of course, very rare, although the editors have had access to two which are owned in the United States. A second edition of the work was printed in Manila in 1890, in Spanish, and this is quite readily obtainable. Its republication,

and in an English version, at this time is particularly interesting in connection with the appearance of a new Spanish edition of the work of another Philippine Jesuit, Francisco Colin, to which American collectors of Philippina are having their attention invited, as Colin's work of 1693 was based mainly upon Chirino. The editor of this new Colin, Pablo Pastells, also a Jesuit, and formerly superior of his order in the Philippines, more recently a collaborator with Retana, has assisted the editors of this work by contributing some notes in connection with the translation of Chirino. These are mostly of a biographical nature, with reference to the early Jesuit missionaries mentioned by Chirino, and may be assumed to be exact, but those of another sort are not free from error : some of the errors, with regard to geographical names, etc., may be the proof-reader's, but it is the father himself whose attitude on Philippine politics will not let him mention José Rizal as the editor of the 1890 edition of Antonio de Morga's history. He gives the impression that there are seven Roman Catholic bishoprics in the Philippines, but it is now generally supposed that the three new bishoprics which Pope Leo projected in 1902 will not, after all, be created. He follows his Jesuit brothers in affirming that the Bagobos, a hill tribe of southern Mindanao, make human sacrifices, something that is not yet established ; moreover, it should be stated that the Bagobos are not Malays.

This digression is made with reference to the notes on Chirino, because there is not yet enough care and evidence of a mastery of Philippine history displayed in the annotations of this work as a whole, while at the same time the editors are evidently making efforts toward improvement in this respect. Rare opportunities for elucidation of the material they have in hand are still frequently overlooked, however, and such notes as we have are more commonly biographical or explanatory of translations. On the whole, even though the editors are not yet prepared to bring to the assistance of their readers in this respect the benefit of a wide reading and thorough survey of Philippine data, they will probably do better to keep this matter in their own hands ; some of the assistants whom they have had thus far are disqualified by scant reading and bias. The editors themselves need to comprehend that merely a citation from Concepción, Montero y Vidal, or others may mislead unequipped readers ; one needs constantly to check a statement made by one writer on the Philippines by that of a dozen others, more or less. When sifted down, the rather numerous notes upon the Chirino relation are really of quite scant service to the critical reader, especially as there are no bibliographical helps in connection with the few passages on Filipino customs, the really important parts of Chirino's book. One notes also some confusion on the geography of Mindanao ; a reference to Father Pastells's preceding note would have shown that the Punta de Flechas (he calls it Puntas Flechas) was not Cape San Agustín ; so, in Volume X., the annotator's confusion of Lake Liguasan with Lake Lanao brings the Spaniards into the region of the latter fifty years too soon.

The unwary reader may easily be led astray by Chirino's careless assumptions and positive expressions on various matters very much in doubt. Where he is plainly an eye-witness, however, with experience sufficient to qualify him as an authority, his observations are most interesting; it is thus that his statements about polygamy, temperance, idolatry, etc., among the Filipinos should be weighed. His evident friendliness toward the natives helps to place a higher value upon his statements. His rambling repetitions of tales of the conversions and of miracles in connection therewith are such as abound on many hundreds of pages of Philippine "history"; but his account and the letter of Father Vaez, another Jesuit, reproduced in Volume XI., are more interesting because about the earliest of this sort of documents.

In some way or other, the friar question of course enters into nearly all the documents presented in these four volumes. The Augustinian province of the Philippines is, according to the testimony of some of its own members, sadly demoralized; these members charge it upon the recruits from Mexico. Archbishop Santibáñez, in 1598, says Governor-general Tello is without a semblance of a virtue; his successor, Benavides, is quite as critical of the civil authorities, and betrays a marvelous interest in matters of trade, also great animus against the Chinese. We find there are about 300 friars in 1600, mostly recent recruits. When the king sends out a new governor-general in 1602, it is revealed that Tello, who was recalled, had been sent to the Philippines owing the Seville House of Trade some \$40,000; if he had made it in the colonial post, he had at least not paid it. Governors, judges, and other officials, also ecclesiastics, are keenly concerned over the restrictive trade policy, all wanting the other fellow's ox gored; our national legislators will find much food for thought in Volumes XI., XII., and XIII., especially when read in the light of our own colonial history. Chinese immigration, or Chinese expulsion, were also current Philippine questions three hundred years ago; it was in 1603 that upward of 15,000 Chinese were slaughtered in and near Manila, the Spaniards probably not being quite so blameless as the documents these volumes present us might indicate. Three years before, the colony had been threatened by Dutch privateers, and the work of conquest in Mindanao was, as so often afterward, abandoned for the time being, to the detriment of Spanish prestige with the Moros.

One might criticize some of the documents selected for presentation as not sufficiently consequential, and on the ground that the readers of this series would better be served by presentation of some of the earlier printed sources, now rare and difficult to obtain, or by the saving of space for more significant documents covering the later and more important periods of Philippine history. It is interesting to note, however, as indicating in one way the improvement upon earlier volumes of the series, that practically all the documents of these four volumes have been obtained from the original manuscripts in the archives at Seville. On the whole, the translations improve, though here and there one feels an itch-

ing for the original text. The "prefaces" cannot, in accordance with the plans of the editors to make them mere abstracts, be other than colorless; one finds them superfluous, since they do not contribute anything to the documents themselves. After all, these criticisms are rather ungracious, in view of the improvement that has been made and is being made as the work advances and the editors gain a wider grasp of their material.

JAMES A. LE ROY.

Ledger and Sword; or, the Honourable Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies (1599-1874). By BECKLES WILLSON. (London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1903. Two vols., pp. xii, 452; iv, 438.)

THE preliminary work on the history of the East India Company has been done. The necessary materials—the court books, factory diaries, consultations, and correspondence—were all preserved with conscientious care by the company. In recent years nearly all of this material, along with much from state papers and other sources, has been made accessible to historical students by the excellent work of Henry Stevens, Birdwood, Sainsbury, and others. The stones have been quarried, but they still await the master builder to construct the edifice worthy of such material. Sir William Wilson Hunter's *History of British India* is a worthy attempt, but, in addition to the fact that it is incomplete, it is not essentially a history of the company, while the works of Gleig, of Mill, and of Thornton are not modern.

In the present work Mr. Willson does not aspire to become the great historian of the company. He sets himself the task of telling "the full story, from birth to burial, . . . in a popular form", and this he accomplishes with much skill. It would be unfair, however, to dwell too much on the popular character of the volumes. Mr. Willson's work shows much study and intimate knowledge of the sources. It has besides the decided merit of adhering consistently to the story of the company, instead of wandering off into the alluring byways of the history of India. Nor is the history of the company subordinated to that of its servants, as is so generally the case. The life and policy of the company's home office in Leadenhall Street as contrasted with the empire-building in India, the *Ledger* as contrasted with the *Sword*, are the phases emphasized.

The history of the East India Company covers the period from 1599 to 1874. In taking the earlier date, 1599, rather than the commonly accepted date, 1600, Mr. Willson lays stress upon the genesis of the society before the formal merging of the Association of London Merchants into a chartered company known as the "Governor and Merchants trading to the East Indies", but as the charter was not granted till December 31, 1600, and the first voyage set out in that year, it is altogether probable that the date 1600, so long associated with the company's